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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. International Organization for Standardization

(General; 1947)

ISO is a network of national standards bodies from 157 countries. Through International Standards, ISO aims to promote the development of standardization and related activities with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. Its work addresses diverse topics such as health, safety, security, quality, the environment, transport and information technology, as well as associated services, management systems and conformity assessment.

The *ISO Strategic Plan 2005-2010 – Standards for a sustainable world,* which outlines the global vision for the organization in 2010, is the result of consultations undertaken in 2003 (in parallel with ISO's members) with ISO's major international partners – many of which from the United Nations system. The derived five-year *Action Plan for developing countries* aims to increase the participation of these countries in standardization activities and strengthen their standardization infrastructures. Cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and various bodies has substantially developed for the past four years.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

1 **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):** ISO has been active in strengthening the liaisons with UNECE, especially in the following areas: construction of road vehicles; transport of dangerous goods; intermodal transport/logistics; border crossing/customs; road traffic safety; inland navigation vessels; and security for the supply chain.

UNECE International Forum on *Common Regulatory Language for Global Trade*, Geneva, 20-21 June 2006. The ISO Secretary-General addressed the Forum on "International Standards and good regulatory practice".

UNECE Executive Forum on *Competing in a Changing Europe*, Geneva, 11-12 May 2004. The ISO Secretary-General took part in the Forum; he chaired and made opening remarks at the opening session "Beyond enlargement: Impact of competitiveness".

Meetings of the UNECE Working Party 6 *Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies*. ISO has regularly been represented by its Secretary-General at the meetings (Geneva, 10-12 November 2003, 22-24 November 2004, and 19-21 June 2006) and provided updated reports on the latest developments within the ISO Committee on conformity assessment (ISO/CASCO).

2 **Economic Commission for Africa (ECA):** At the 17th Conference of the African Ministers of Industry held under the auspices of (*inter alia*) the ECA in Cairo (Egypt) on 19-21 June 2006, the ISO Secretary-General addressed the audience on the importance and benefits of International Standards for economic and social development. The Conference placed standards and conformity assessment high on the agenda for African industrialization and economic progress.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

3 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Relations between ISO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) have developed extensively and interaction has been constantly enhanced, including on ISO 22000 *Food safety management systems – Requirements for organizations throughout the food chain.*

4 International Labour Organization (ILO): The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISO and ILO, signed on 4 March 2005 to secure a good level of cooperation with ISO in the field of social responsibility (SR) through the ILO headquarters in Geneva, proves to be very useful.

5 International Maritime Organization (IMO): IMO continues to be a strong supporter and client of ISO Technical Committee 8 *Ships and marine technology*. The ISO 28000 series of standards related to security in the supply chain has been developed with IMO's active support.

6 International Telecommunication Union (ITU): ISO's collaboration with ITU generally falls in the area of the Joint Technical Committee 1 *Information technology* of ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Moreover several new areas of interaction have recently emerged: intelligent transport systems and health informatics. In 2004 contact has been re-established with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R).

7 United Nations Industrial development Organization (UNIDO): On 2 December 2003, the ISO Secretary-General and UNIDO Director General signed a new MoU aiming to make it easier for developing countries to participate in and benefit from international trade by using standardization. In collaboration with UNIDO, ISO organized a training event for the countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) in Burkina Faso on 23-25 August 2005. ISO and UNIDO also continue to work closely for the delivery of training seminars and workshops on ISO 22000 on food safety.

UNIDO-African Union Expert Group Meeting, Tunis (Tunisia), 22-24 February 2007. The ISO Secretary-General chaired and addressed the session entitled "Standards and Conformity Infrastructure Development for Trade" on the globalization of standards activity.

8 Universal Postal Union (UPU): The Secretary-General met the UPU Director General on 7 March 2006 with a view to further developing the relationship between the two organizations and to discussing potential areas of collaboration.

UPU Strategy Conference, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), 14-15 November 2006. The ISO Secretary-General, as a speaker, emphasized the importance of International Standards in the UPU fields of activity.

9 World Health Organization (WHO): Closer cooperation between ISO and WHO has developed since the holding in Geneva in February 2004 of a workshop organized *inter alia* by ISO

on medical technologies. ISO is regularly represented at WHO Health Assemblies. WHO has shown increased interest in the activities of several ISO Technical Committees.

ISO 29th General Assembly, Ottawa (Canada), 14 September 2006. WHO provided a high-level speaker at the workshop devoted to healthcare.

10 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Following a meeting on 13 October 2003 between the ISO Secretary-General and the WIPO Director, a WIPO/ISO Task Force was set up to coordinate cooperation in areas of mutual interest. It has regularly met (first meeting: 26 November 2003) and covered a number of matters related to intellectual property rights (IPR).

ISO and IEC workshop on *Patent and copyright policies – New challenges*, Geneva, 1-2 June 2006. WIPO contributed three high-level speakers.

11 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): ISO and WMO are currently developing a MoU to strengthen cooperation in the development of International Standards related to meteorology, climatology, hydrology, marine and related environmental observations.

12 World Tourism Organization: The ISO Secretary-General met with the World Tourism Organization Secretary-General and senior officials on 7 May 2004 in Madrid (Spain); it was agreed to focus the collaboration on: guide on a methodology for the classification of hotels; sustainable tourism; and signs and symbols for tourism.

UNITED NATIONS RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

13 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): ISO Technical Committee 85 *Nuclear energy* is one of the key liaisons with IAEA on the subjects of nuclear radiation, transportation, waste and energy. The Chair of ISO Technical Committee 85 met on 16 May 2007 with the IAEA Deputy Director General.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS

14 International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/World Tourism Organization): ISO was represented at the ITC Conference on *Influencing and Meeting International Standards: Challenges for Developing Countries*, Geneva, 22 June 2005, and at the ITC Executive Forum on National Export Strategies, Montreux (Switzerland), 5-8 October 2005 (which the ISO representative addressed on the ISO 9000 series of standards on quality management). Moreover, ISO and ITC have worked on joint publications, e.g. a new edition of "ISO 9000: a workbook for service firms in developing countries", "Conformity Assessment in International Trade" and "Are you ready for 22000".

15 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): ISO was represented at UNCTAD XI, Sao Paulo (Brazil), 13-18 June 2004. UNCTAD is actively involved in the work of the ISO technical body on social responsibility (SR).

16 **United Nations Global Compact Office (UNGCO):** ISO and UNGCO signed a MoU on 11 November 2006 with a view to developing cooperation in the field of SR, in particular in the framework of the Growing Sustainable Business Initiative.

Global Compact Leaders Summit, Geneva, 5-6 July 2007. The ISO Secretary-General will attend.

17 During the past years, ISO has followed closely the work of, and interacted with, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UN Global Programme on Disability.

2. National Safety Council

(Special; 1995)

Part I: Introduction

The National Safety Council (NSC) is a non-profit, non government, international public service organization dedicated to protecting life and promoting health. The NSC is a membership organization that was founded in 1913 and chartered by the United States Congress in 1953. Our mission is to educate and influence people to prevent accidental injury and health.

While the National Safety Council's aims and objectives have remained the same its focus has shifted to include world safety on a global basis. In 2005 the Council altered its vision to "Making the World Safer". The NSC will focus on helping governments and employers worldwide to reduce injuries and illnesses related to work, transportation, home and community. With this in mind the NSC began to establish relationships and entered into agreements to provide safety and health programs in various regions of the world.

In our effort to "making the world safe" the National Safety Council publishes *Safety + Health* magazine monthly. The award winning magazine is becoming the industry's premier source for new information on the people, issues, and trends impacting and influencing the business of safety. The NSC also publishes the quarterly *Journal of Safety Research*. This is an interdisciplinary publication, which provides for the exchange of ideas and data in all areas of safety.

The NSC also publishes the *Family Safety & Health* which is the official off the job safety magazine that helps employers reduce workers compensation benefits, medical insurance claims, and production downtime by educating employees on off-the-job safety.

Part II: Contributions

The National Safety Council has participated and attended numerous conferences to promote world safety. Below is a partial list of conferences and meetings our representatives have attended as well as several conferences the Council has hosted:

2003: The National Safety Council worked with partners in the United States Department of Labor, world safety agencies, labor unions and other private and public partners to develop plans for the 2005 World Safety Congress.

2003: Representative from the NSC attended the EU-US Conference on 28-30 May, in Lemnos, Greece. The goal of this conference was to promote sharing of information on safety and health topics of common interest.

2003: The NSC attended, promoted and collaborated with representatives from the United States government, private sector, national and international union and community-based organizations gathered from across the Americas to discuss building the capacity of community-based and Hispanic-serving organizations to better address the safety, health and environmental protection needs of Hispanics. These collaborations led to "*THE SECOND HISPANIC FORUM ON A SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT*" on 7-9 October, in Orlando, Florida.

2004: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended and participated in the coordination of World Health Day "*ROAD SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT*" on 7 April in Washington, D.C.

2004: The National Safety Council presented the closing remarks at the 3rd European Union – United States Joint Conference on Occupational Health and Safety in Lemnos, Greece on 15-17 October. The conference focused on host of topics and subtopics. A few of those included the global management of chemicals, exposure limits to chemicals, stress in the workplace and improvement of the work environment.

2004 : The National Safety Council provided a keynote presentation on Defensive Driving, 10-12 September, Mexico City, Mexico to *"THE MEXICAN HYGIENCE AND SAFETY ASSOCIATION (AMHSAC) ANNUAL CONFERENCE"*.

2004: The NSC gave a presentation at an occupational safety and health workshop in 29-30 April, El Salvador. The presentation proposed that participants use the World Safety Congress in 2005 as a forum for discussing the establishment of Regional Centers of Health and Occupational Safety within the sub-regions of the Americas.

2004: The NSC hosted our annual "*92nd Congress & Expo*" on 10-17 September in New Orleans, Louisiana. Our focus was on the 21st century challenges facing the American workplace and its impact on safety and health.

2005: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended World Health Day in New Delhi, India on the 7 April.

2005: The NSC hosted "*THE UNITED STATE/EUROPEAN UNION ON SAFETY AND HEALTH SUMMIT*" in conjunction with the annual Congress and Expo from 14-16 September in Orlando, Florida.

2005: The National Safety Council hosted the "***17th WORLD CONGRESS ON SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK"*** from 18-22 September in Orlando, Florida in conjunction with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA).

2005: The NSC hosted "*The 93rd Annual Congress & Expo*" from 18-22 September, in Orlando, Florida, our annual conference which promoted key themes derived from the World Congress.

Representatives from the NSC also attended and hosted the Agenda of the America's during its World Congress & Expo and participated in the "*STRATEGIC ALLIANCE OF MINISTERS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMERICAS: WORKING TOWARDS THE IV SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS Session 362"* on 20 September in Orlando, Florida. This meeting was to facilitate a plan of action of the Strategic Alliance by addressing its link to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Summit mandates, emphasizing healthy and safe working environments, and worker's social protection.

2005: The NSC hosted and attended the OHS Leadership Meeting on the 24 September with Pan American Health Organization.

2005: The National Safety Council President and CEO led a delegation of 20 senior-level safety professionals from the Council's member companies to China, 4-11 November, for an exchange of ideas, best practices and discussions of China's policies relating to occupational safety and health.

2006: The NSC President and CEO also addressed the "11th *NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT"* on 3-8 April, in New Delhi, India, where he called upon all safety professionals to expand the traditional role of safety and health professionals within the workplace and to extend that role to include homes and communities.

2006: Representative from the National Safety Council attended World Health Day on 7 April in Washington, D.C.

2006: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended the "*HEALTH WEEK IN THE AMERICAS WORLD HEALTH DAY: HEALTHCARE WORKERS' HEALTH"* on 5 April in Washington, D.C.

2006: The NSC hosted our " ***94th Annual Congress & Expo"*** from 3-10 November in San Diego, California. The NSC challenged corporate safety and health professionals to be "Brave, Bold and Brilliant" as they address new and emerging safety and health challenges for employees and their families.

2006: The NSC hosted the "*FIRST ANNUAL HISPANIC SAFETY + HEALTH CONGRESS"* on 6-7 of November. The conference featured technical sessions, training programs and seminars that were presented in Spanish with simultaneous English translations.

2006: The National Safety Council has partnered with the World Health Organization to designate safe communities. The NSC has been chosen as a safe community support and certification center. The application process for the designation began 14 August and will be finalized with a formal ceremony in October of 2007.

Part III: Conclusion

The National Safety Council has promoted health and safety by partnering with different organizations, integrating various groups of people from CEO's to workers unions to make our vision of World Safety possible. As we develop global interest and partnerships we will see our vision achieved of "Making the World Safe". By setting up these numerous partnerships the NSC is supporting and achieving the Millennium Development Goal eight of the United Nations, to develop a global partnership for development.

3. Program for Appropriate Technology in Health

(Special; 1995)

Introduction

PATH is an international, nonprofit organization that creates sustainable, culturally relevant solutions, enabling communities worldwide to break longstanding cycles of poor health. By collaborating with diverse public- and private-sector partners, PATH helps provide appropriate health technologies and vital strategies that change the way people think and act. PATH improves global health and well-being.

PATH currently works in more than 65 countries in the areas of health technologies; maternal and child health; reproductive health; vaccines and immunization; and emerging and epidemic diseases. Staff provides expertise in public health, epidemiology, technology development and transfer, technology introduction, biotechnology and vaccine development, vaccine distribution, business development, education and training, communication, advocacy, and procurement.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WHO: From January 2003 – December 2003, PATH undertook a project called Promoting Migrant Health Development at Destinatior and Source Community (PROMDIAN). Outcomes of this work included (1) providing technical assistance for the Center for AIDS Rights (CAR) in Rayong and the Cambodian Women's Association for Peace and Development (CWPD) in Preyveng; (2) conducting inter-country exchange forums for organizations providing services for migrants, community and local leaders, and government health officers; and (3) conducting strategy formulation workshops for implementing partners.

From May 2004 – August 2006, PATH undertook a project called Quality Medicines for Reproductive Health (RH), whose goal was to improve access to high quality, essential RH medicines

and commodities by promoting global standards, developing guidance on good quality suppliers and products, and building procurement capacity in resource-limited countries. During the first phase of this project, PATH collaborated with World Health Organization (WHO) to achieve international consensus on the evidence-based selection of essential RH medicines and commodities, and to increase country capacity in the rational selection of essential RH items.

From February 2005 – April 2006, PATH worked with its partners to train pharmacists and drug sellers in Kampong Chnang, a Cambodian province, in the treatment of childhood illness, focusing on correcting poor practices and developing a referral system to trained health center sites. Training concentrated on diarrhea disease and acute respiratory infections (ARI).

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): In 2007 PATH worked on a gender-based violence program project in Haiti, South Africa, East Africa. The mission of the Gender Based Violence Program was to promote gender equity in health and to prevent gender-based violence, using a systems approach to link policies, institutions and communities. PATH worked with women's groups and other international partners to carry out evidence-based advocacy and to strengthen health systems and communities to address gender-based violence from a human rights and public health perspective.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): In 2005 PATH assessed the training needs of the National AIDS Authority (NAA) secretariat staff and developed a training plan for NAA based on this assessment. This included reviewing existing documents, developing the training needs assessment, assessing and documenting training resources, and developing a training plan and recommendations.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): During 2003, PATH worked on increasing access to reproductive health through its publication *Outlook*. *Outlook* addresses key research findings, product developments, and policy decisions on topics such as male sterilization, pharmacists and reproductive health, cervical barrier devices, and caring for people living with HIV/AIDS.

From November 2004 – July 2006, PATH developed and evaluated condom promotion messages through project instruments designed to measure attitude and behavior change among young people in Ghana and Ukraine.

From July 2004 – November 2005, PATH worked with the Ministry of Health in two provinces of Viet Nam (Ha Tay and Kien Giang) to provide technical assistance to local partners for the national plan on safe motherhood for planning and design of project activities at the district level, behavior change communication, and supervision and monitoring.

From March 2005 – June 2006, PATH coordinated a three-day working meeting of approximately 100 participants to examine issues key to promotion and use of female condom products for protection against pregnancy and STIs in developing countries.

From April 2006 – July 2006, PATH developed methodologies for assessing maternal health, child health, and family planning services being provided by the public health system in institutions and outreach in the RCH program.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): From February 2005 – May 2005, PATH provided technical assistance with a study on freezing in the cold chain. And from December 2005 – September 2006, PATH worked on a project, mapping channels for HIV/AIDS communication and education.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women

- PATH has designed an improved female condom that is currently progressing through clinical trials. Extensive user testing suggests that it will indeed be easy to use, highly acceptable, and affordable in low-resource settings—an additional, highly effective tool that will put protection in women's own hands.

- PATH was instrumental in designing, implementing, and publishing the recently released *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*—the most ambitious study ever conducted on gender-based violence. It involved more than 24,000 women in ten countries. The study clearly demonstrated that the violence women routinely endure—especially in the home—significantly degrades their health, their communities, and national economies. Now policymakers have the national-level data they need to support efforts that prevent violence. Groups who took part in the study are already using the information to change community norms that perpetuate violence.

- Through PATH's *Entre Amigas,* or "Among Friends," project, girls were to become leaders of their own peer education program. As part of the project, girls wrote for a nationally televised soap opera that dramatized the problems they face.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- PATH is leading a coalition of several international health organizations to get a widely accepted, inexpensive protocol for saving mothers' lives—active management of the third stage of labor, or AMTSL—into broader use. The coalition recently distributed technical briefs and policy resources in 77 countries and convened a meeting of bilateral, multilateral, and public- and private-sector partners to develop approaches to increase the safety and effective field use of oxytocin. Changes are already taking place in Ecuador, Ghana, Malawi, Nepal, and Zambia.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- PATH uses innovative programming such as interactive street theater, contests that make use of text messaging on cell phones, and films to help communities around the world examine social norms that may contribute to disease transmission. PATH's newest project is called "Scouting for Solutions." The organization is working with Scouts associations in Kenya and Uganda to reach hundreds of thousands of youth with life-changing ideas and information that supports positive relationships and healthy behaviors.

- PATH's procurement experts have begun to help ministries of health in several African countries and in Haiti and Guyana to choose and procure safe-injection supplies — in whatever combination fits their health care environment.

4. SOS Kinderdorf International

(Special; 1995)

PART I: Introduction

SOS-Kinderdorf International (hereafter referred to as SOS-KDI) is the umbrella organization for more than 130 affiliated national SOS Children's Villages associations worldwide. SOS Children's Villages takes action for children as an independent, non-governmental and non-denominational social development organization by providing family-based care for children who have lost their parents or can no longer live with them. SOS Children's Villages also supports vulnerable children and their families through programs aimed at strengthening their coping skills, ensuring their access to essential services, and providing health, educational, and psycho-social support. Furthermore, SOS Children's Villages operates emergency relief programs with a specific focus on the support of children and women. SOS Children's Villages operates in the spirit of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in all its activities.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

During the reporting period, SOS Children's Villages was actively involved in many United Nations conferences and activities on child rights, focusing specially on children without parental care. On 31 January 2003, a representative of the organization participated in the Committee on Teaching About the United Nations' (CTAUN) 5th Annual Conference at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The panelist spoke on the issue of Africans' desire for education, the obstacle of poverty and the schools and educational opportunities provided by SOS Children's Villages.

On 22 September 2003, SOS-KDI's Secretary General participated in the day of the annual United Nations General Assembly in New York dedicated to reviewing the objectives of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

SOS-KDI participated in the 58th and 59th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conference, in New York from 7 to 9 September 2005 and from 6 to 8 September 2006, respectively. Both years a representative of SOS-KDI co-chair of the NGO Midday Workshop Subcommittee. Additionally, at the 2006 Conference, a young person sponsored by SOS-KDI participated as a panelist in the Midday NGO Interactive Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, giving a speech on her particular situation as a child raised in an SOS children's village.

From 2003 to 2006, SOS-KDI participated in the United Nations Day of General Discussion on the Rights of the Child and also submitted papers. Especially noteworthy was the organization's participation in the 2005 Conference, which was on 16 September in Geneva, and focused on children without parental care. Several SOS Children's Villages representatives took part in the Conference and the national associations of Lebanon, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Philippines, as well as India, Viet Nam, and Croatia made submissions. In addition, SOS-KDI co-organized a side event the day before the Conference, dedicated to the need for international standards of care for children without parental care. The 2006 Day of General Discussion held on 15 September in Geneva, explored the child's right to be heard and was attended by representatives of the organization; in addition, 2 submissions were made.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations and/or specialized agencies

At the international level, SOS-KDI cooperated with a number of United Nations agencies and bodies. For example, from 2003-2006 the organization was very active in the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children, published in November 2006. SOS-KDI was a peer editor of the study, and also gave input both to the chapter on violence against children in institutions and to the overall recommendations. Furthermore, in 2006, SOS Children's Villages representatives (including youth representatives) participated in 2 regional consultations on the study, in Europe and in the Middle East.

In 2005 and 2006 SOS-KDI was involved in the ongoing process of drafting United Nations Guidelines on the Protection of Children without Parental Care, a project initiated by the United Nation Committee on the Rights of the Child. SOS-KDI gave input to and feedback on the draft guidelines based on the expertise within its national associations.

In some instances SOS-KDI cooperated with United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) through networks. For example through the NGO Action Group on the EU Child Rights Strategy, where both SOS-KDI and UNICEF are represented, the organizations worked together to monitor the EU's strategy on the rights of the child. Through the Better Care Network, SOS-KDI worked together with UNICEF on issues related to children without parental care. Also, in 2005 and 2006 several SOS Children's Villages national associations became active members of the NGO/UNICEF Regional

Network for Children in Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Baltic States.

In addition, SOS-KDI regularly signed statements or petitions submitted to the United Nations, for example to the Human Rights Council, the Commission Status of Women or the Commission on Social Development.

Through its national associations, the organization also worked at local and national levels with United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Food Program (WFP). In particular, many projects were carried out jointly with UNICEF. In 2003, SOS Children's Villages Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperated with UNICEF on a research project on "Unaccompanied Children and Children at Risk of Being Institutionalized in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which analyzed the situation of children without parental care in the country.

Since 2004, SOS Children's Villages Lebanon has taken a leading role in UNICEF's study on alternative care in Lebanon, which will serve as a baseline for the reform process of this sector.

Additionally, the organization received funding from UNICEF for diverse projects such as a training program for social workers in the Gambia, an SOS Social Center in Zimbabwe, or an SOS Mother and Child clinic in Somalia, where UNICEF also conducted child protection training.

SOS-KDI also began a fruitful partnership with the UNHCR in the Egypt in 2003, where they have since been running a project called "SOS Home for Children Refugees", which provides short-term care to refugee children who have been separated from their families.

In the field of emergency relief, SOS Children's Villages cooperated with the WFP, for instance in Haiti they provided relief aid for Gonaives after the devastating floods following tropical storm Jeanne in 2004.

iii) Initiatives undertaken to support the internationally agreed development goals

During the reporting period, the organization contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in all the regions and countries where it is active. As of 31 December 2006, the number of beneficiaries of SOS Children's Villages'1807 programs topped 1,300,000.

For Goal 1, eradication of poverty, SOS Children's Villages responded by providing protective environments for children in its family-based care programs (457 SOS Children's Villages worldwide); working with parents on skills training and income-generating activities; contributing to the local health care infrastructure; maintaining feeding programs in emergency situations; and establishing and strengthening local safety nets for children and their families, such as community child-care centers and basic social services to help them rise out of poverty.

Regarding universal primary education (Goal 2), SOS Children's Villages put a strong emphasis on education in all its programs. The organization invested in quality early child care and development programs through its 229 SOS Kindergartens worldwide (benefiting more than 23,500 children). Additionally, SOS Children's Villages provided education through its 133 primary and 47 secondary schools (benefiting over 100,000 children) located in many parts of the world. SOS Children's Villages also provided educational opportunities for vulnerable groups with special needs and safeguarded the right to education in emergencies, as for example after the 2005 Pakistani earthquake.

For Goal 4, reducing child mortality, at its SOS Mother-Child Centers the organization endeavored to reduce the number of neonatal and young child deaths, as well as engage health care and social workers to support better parenting, and assist in disease prevention and management of childhood illnesses. SOS Children's Villages worked to improve maternal health (Goal 5) both at its 56 SOS Medical Centers worldwide (with over 450,000 beneficiaries), which offer ante- and postnatal care and childbirth facilities; and with its mobile medical services, which offer services of skilled birth attendants.

Regarding HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases (Goal 6) the organization worked extensively with children and families affected with these diseases in its villages and through its family-strengthening programs, SOS Children's Villages, provided special support to chronically-ill care-givers, enabled access to voluntary testing and counseling and antiretroviral drugs to thousands of people, and carried out campaigns about HIV/AIDS and the risk of infection.

5. Trickle Up Program

(Special; 1987)

Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The mission of Trickle Up Program, Inc. ("Trickle Up") is to empower very poor people to sustainably improve their livelihoods through microenterprise development. Through partnerships with local community organizations, Trickle Up provides business training, savings services, and seed capital to help entrepreneurs launch microenterprises and improve their quality of life. Trickle Up works in thirteen countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and in the United States of America.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work, etc.

Since 2003, Trickle Up has broadened the scope of services it offers entrepreneurs living in poverty. Specifically, Trickle Up has augmented the business training support it provides, and has integrated guidance on savings group formation and management into its program. The organization has also launched initiatives linking entrepreneurs to additional business development services and sources of capital, including microfinance products.

In line with efforts to bring financial independence to the poorest, Trickle Up is specializing in serving people with disabilities through microenterprise support. In 2006, 10% of all entrepreneurs served were people with disabilities. The organization aims to increase this percentage to 15% in the next three years. This is in addition to Trickle Up's continued focus on women entrepreneurs as target beneficiaries.

Geographically, Trickle Up has maintained programs in the same three international regions since 2003; however, the organization has shifted and concentrated its presence within those regions to increase efficiency and deepen impact. Country selection criteria include a low Human Development Index, high income inequality, and availability of strong partner nonprofit organizations, among other factors. In addition to addressing poverty in its home country, the United States of America, Trickle Up now implements microenterprise development programs in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, Nepal, India, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Bolivia.

Since 2002, Trickle Up has also established regional field offices in West Africa, East Africa, Asia and the Mississippi Delta region of the United States. Work and responsibilities have been decentralized to these offices, facilitating stronger partnerships with local organizations, enabling partner capacity building, and strengthening local networking capabilities.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the UN

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other UN meetings.

Small Funds, Big Ideas 1 March 2007, New York, NY. Trickle Up spoke to other nongovernmental organizations about its grant-based approach to alleviating poverty through microenterprise development at the Church Center for the United Nations.

A briefing on Darfur and development of a collective strategy 10 January 2007, New York, NY. Trickle Up participated in a meeting of the Sub-Committee for the Elimination of Racism of the International NGO Committee on Human Rights. This meeting resulted in a "Position Statement and Suggested Strategies for NGO Action on Darfur."

From Microfinance to Macro Change: Integrating Health Education and Microfinance to Empower Women and Reduce Poverty Spring 2006, New York, NY. Trickle Up attended a United Nations Population Fund conference, celebrating the launch of this Microcredit Summit Campaign/UNFPA paper and its relevance to Trickle Up's microenterprise work with women.

United Nations Tribute to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 17 November 2006, New York, NY. Trickle Up attended this tribute to honor Muhammad Yunus, a member of Trickle Up's Advisory Council.

InterAction/United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Monthly Meeting 24 June 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up presented a status update on its poverty reduction program

in tsunami-affected regions of South Asia to representatives of the InterAction alliance of international development and humanitarian assistance organizations.

InterAction/United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Monthly Meeting 22 April 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up introduced its microenterprise development program in tsunami-affected regions of South Asia to representatives of the InterAction alliance.

Impacting Cultural Change 10 March 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up served on this Nongovernmental Youth Committee panel for the Commission on the Status of Women. Trickle Up discussed the socioeconomic benefits that microenterprise development offers women and youth, and the influence it may have on traditional societal norms.

ii. Cooperation with UN bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters

Trickle Up does not currently implement programs in cooperation with United Nations agencies. However, as noted below, Trickle Up's poverty alleviation work contributes to the United Nations development goals. Additionally, Hope Miller, a member of Trickle Up's Board of Directors, serves as a Development Consultant to the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular, the MDGs, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

Trickle Up contributes to the Millennium Development Goals in three regions: Africa, Asia and Latin America. Using poverty assessment tools, Trickle Up identifies very poor entrepreneurs – typically women with children who cannot read or write and live on less than $1 a day – that qualify for the program. Trickle Up uses the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework adopted by the United Nations Development Program, focusing specifically on building financial, human, and social capital among very poor people in developing countries.

Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger): From 2003 to 2006, Trickle Up helped start or expand 35,590 microenterprises internationally. An estimated 178,000 people (entrepreneurs, family members, and employees) benefited from the profits of these businesses. In 2006, 70% of the 10,162 entrepreneurs served reported increased household food intake. More than half reported more school-age children attending school. Eighty-one percent reported that their microenterprises had expanded in their first year of business. Since 1979, Trickle Up has helped start or expand over 150,000 microenterprises, improving the lives of about half a million very poor people around the world.

Goal 3 (promote gender equality and empower women): Providing women with economic opportunity is integral to Trickle Up's poverty reduction strategy. Seventy percent of Trickle Up businesses are led by women. Trickle Up seeks partnerships with local organizations that focus on women's economic empowerment and, in some cases, are led entirely by women. Several partner organizations focus specifically on issues pertinent to women, such as family planning, civic

participation, and protection from domestic violence. Trickle Up also conducts gender sensitivity training where appropriate.

While the organization contributes directly to Millennium Development Goal 1 and Goal 3, profits from Trickle Up microenterprises often facilitate household improvements in health (Goals 4, 5 and 6) and primary school attendance (Goal 2).